
*A Vindication of the Armie, from some
 calumnious Quæres, being not so much
 a particular answer to those nine se-
 verall Quæres, as to the scope
 of the Author in them.*

By Jo: Harr: Esq.

THe honest use of making quæres
 was heretofore, to be instructed
 and attaine satisfaction in those things
 whereof our reason doubted: not to
 justify our owne wilfull errors, and un-
 der colour of asking questions to vent
 opprobrious calumnies, and raile posi-
 tively against the sense of other men.
 The nature therefore of quæres is much
 mistaken by the Author of those nine
 against the Army; for I cannot discern
 in what point he desires to be instructed

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himselfe, or teach others; but instead of that, in a positive way, and with much bitterness, he inveighs against the proceedings of those gallant gentlemen, to whose successfull valour, and indefatigable industry (next under God, without whose blessing all endeavours are fruitlesse) the Kingdome of *England* is indebted to for the rescue of her sinking (and almost lost) Lawes and Liberties.

If this Army have well deserved of the Common-wealth, why should any man that loveth the Common-wealth flie so high against them, as by way of prejudice to censure their intentions worse then their actions shew? For no action of theirs hath yet produced any hurt. Can any candid or honest man harbour a suspicion, that the noble *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, names honoured by the

the very enemies; whom no successe could ever puffe up, those miracles of modesty, in whom no selfe-seeking, no pride or ambition has in the least measure discovered it selfe; should now be guilty of such a monstrous ambition as to affect an arbitrary power, to trample upon the State, to subject the Parliament, and enslave the nation to their owne will?

But it appeares by the queres (saith he) that they have broken the privileges of Parliament, and are therefore suspected to aime at wicked ends. I, for mine own part, do so much honour the Parliament, that I thinke every Privilege belonging to it of so tender a nature, as is unfit to be trod upon, or rudely dealt with: But I confesse I doe more honour the essence and being of the Parliament then I doe every small pun-

ctuality of Priviledge, and could be
 content rather to see the finger of it
 wounded (for these contesting times
 have taught us such distinctions) then
 the whole body perish. Some parts of
 a body may be a little afflicted some-
 times, that the whole may live in the
 more health : Neither can I thinke that
 this Army which hath given so noble
 a testimony of their affections to the
 Parliament, as to preserve the very be-
 ing of it; would now violate any part
 or priviledge thereof, unlesse the safety
 of the whole did require such a seeming
 violation. Let honest English-men
 therefore suspect no hurt unlesse they
 see probable inducements to such a
 suspicion; but hope still, that this Par-
 liament whom the swords of so many
 Lords and others of the English-Gentry
 could not cut downe, whom the Votes
 of

of that *Oxford* Assembly (which the King called his mungrill Parliament) could not at all blast, nor many secret practices undermine, shall be still protected by Almighty God, and not ruined, but rescued from some inconveniences, which might have wrought a ruine, if not prevented.

The particular queres are scarce worthy of severall answers : but to the first, wherein he makes it so great a breach of Priviledge that the Army printed their Declarations, and Charge against the Members without leave of the House, I think it a sufficient answer, that there was no other way to make the cleerenesse of their intentions appear, and vindicate themselves from farther jealousies, as their enemies might raise, who have beene too apt to throwgh causlesse aspersions on them. I could rather wish

that the London Presses were not too open in these dayes, to reproachfull pamphlets of our greatest enemies, which are daily vented against the honour and essence of the Parliament it selfe.

The second quere wherein this Religious and deserving Army is in many things compared to Cade and his fellow Rebels, being so injurious as that it cannot be answered with patience enough, may with discretion be scorned and passed over. As likewise the third, wherein he compareth this demand of the Members to another, which was made heretofore, and judged by both Houses to be a great breach of Priviledges, of which because the case is so notoriously different, I think it not fit to speak at all; nor to say any thing at all to that cavill of his, because the Members are not particularly charged, because time must produce that, only to which it is referred.

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As for another comparison which he makes in a following quere betwixt the Armies proceedings. and those which Sleiden relates of the bloody & mad actions of those Anabaptists in Munster, I hope all judicious men will easily make a difference, without any vindication of mine, betwixt persons and actions so extreamly discrepant.

As for another imputation of hindering the reliefe of Ireland, it may easily appear, and I make no question but it will in time, that the cause of that may with more reason be imputed to the enemies of this Army, who by unjust provocations have diverted that important service.

To spare therefore farther expressions in this kinde, I shall onely stay with patience, and expect what it will please God to produce of these jarrs, hoping that it may be such a blessing to this afflicted Kingdome,

*as may rather justify the charity of them,
who beleaved well of the Army, then their
susptions, who are jealous in the other
kinde.*

T H E E N D.